Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace paragraph [0016] with the following amended paragraph:

[0016] Referring to FIG. 2, V_{i1} is a modulation signal provided by the modulation signal source 6, V_{r1} is the sawtooth wave signal, and V_{o1} is the voltage between the gate terminal G and the drain terminal D of the FET 3. That is, V_{o1} is a gate driving voltage of the FET 3. I_{o1} is a drain current of the FET 3, i.e. the driving current of the LED array 8. T is a cycle of the sawtooth wave signal V_{r1}. In use, the modulation signal V_{i1} is compared with the sawtooth wave signal V_{r1} in the comparator 2. The comparator 2 outputs a positive high level signal when the modulation signal V_{i1} is lower than the sawtooth wave signal V_{r1}, and outputs a zero level signal when the modulation signal V_{i1} is equal to or higher than the sawtooth wave signal V_{r1}. The FET 3 is turned on when the comparator 2 outputs a positive high level, and is turned off when the ~~compare~~ comparator 2 outputs a zero level signal. When the FET 3 is turned on, the power supply 7, the first current limiting resistor 4, the FET 3, the second current limiting resistor 5 and the LED array 8 cooperatively form a closed series loop. The closed series loop has a driving current passing through the LED array 8, in order to drive the LED array 8. When the FET 3 is turned off, the ~~close~~ closed series loop is cut off, and there is no driving current flowing to the LED array 8.

Please replace paragraph [0017] with the following amended paragraph:

[0017] FIG. 3 shows output waveforms of the comparator 2 when different modulation signals are generated. . V_{i2} is another modulation signal different from the modulation signal V_{i1}. V_o is the output of the comparator 2, t_1 is an interval in which the modulation signal V_{i1} is higher than the sawtooth wave signal V_{r1}, and t_2

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is an interval in which the modulation signal V_{i2} is higher than the sawtooth signal V_{r1}. t_1 and t_2 are of course not equal, and ~~having~~ have the following relationship: if $V_{i2}=K^* V_{i1}$, then $t_2=K^* t_1$, which means a duty cycle of the output V_o of the comparator 2 is proportional to an amplitude of the modulation signal V_{i1}, V_{i2}. The output V_o of the comparator 2 is connected to the gate terminal G of the FET 3. The FET 3 is turned on if the comparator 2 outputs a high level signal, and the LED driving apparatus outputs a certain driving current. The FET 3 is turned off if the comparator 2 outputs a zero level signal, and there is no driving current. Therefore, an equivalent driving current, (i.e. an average value of output current) is proportional to the duty cycle of the output V_o of the comparator 2, and the duty cycle of the output V_o of the comparator 2 is proportional to the modulation signal V_{i1}, V_{i2}. Therefore the equivalent driving current is proportional to the amplitude of the modulation signal V_{i1}, V_{i2}. In other words, linear changes of the modulation signal V_{i1}, V_{i2} cause the driving current I_{o1} (shown in FIG. 2) to change linearly. Accordingly, the driving current I_{o1} can be precisely controlled according to need by adjusting the modulation signal V_{i1}, V_{i2}.

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